

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 22

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, Sept. 10th 1942

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Ottawa, September 10 — Half a million tons of scrap iron and steel must be added to the stock-piles throughout Canada before the winter freeze-up, the Department of Munitions and Supply has announced.

"Canada faces a steel crisis which can be solved only by the active co-operation of every farmer, every manufacturer, and every other owner of machinery," said F. B. Kilbourn, Steel controller. "If our steel mills are to keep up maximum production all winter, every last item of scrap iron and steel must be sold to a collection agent or given to a National Salvage committee within the next few weeks."

The Controller added that a recent order makes it illegal to retain, except by permit, any obsolete machine which is not now serving a useful purpose. Such machines, as scrap iron and steel in all other forms weighing a total of 500 pounds or more, must be disposed of before September 15th, or otherwise be reported to the Used Goods Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

Assistant Solicitor Leaves For Air Force

E. M. Bredin, assistant city solicitor for the past three years, has enlisted in the R.C.A.F. as an Ac2, aircrew, and left last week for the No. 3 Manning Pool, Edmonton. He is a graduate of the University of Alberta, received his High School training in Chinook Consolidated School.

His brother, James, who overseas with the R.C.A.F., has been a prisoner of war in Germany for the past year.

Mr. Bredin has received leave of absence from his duties in the city's legal department.

Mr. Walter Rosenau was the first Chinook farmer to deliver a load of 1942 wheat to the elevator on Wednesday, grading No. 1 and weighed 62½ lbs to the bushel.

J. C. Peyton finished combining 75 acres of wheat for Mr. Andrew Björnsjö of the Peyton district Wednesday, which made close to 30 bushels and should grade No. 1.

Mrs. E. H. Targett and son Bryan are spending a few weeks at Vancouver with relatives. On their return Brian will stop off at Vernon, B.C., where he attends a boys school.

Mrs. McFalls and little son Jimmy of Hanna, are visiting this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gilbertson.

The Cereal A. I. A. will hold their Annual Field Day on Friday, Sept. 25th, at the farm of Mr. H. O. Hille.

Mrs. P. Peterson who has been in Calgary for the past two weeks, returned Tuesday morning.

Miss Margaret Davis left on Saturday night for Ottawa, Ontario, where she has accepted a position in the Civil Service department.

Mrs. Brown of Hartell, Alta., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wilson, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Zawasky visited last week with their daughter, Miss Lena who is attending Normal School in Calgary.

Mrs. Thorsrud of the Saskatoon district, who spent the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. King on the farm, returned last week.

the Ladies Card Club

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer. Honors were shared by Mrs. Jas. Aitken and Mrs. Pfeiffer. The Club will meet next week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Peyton.

Messrs Harold and George Rosenau were Calgary visitors this week, returning Wed.

Service will be held in the United Church Sunday at 11:45



GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IN CASE OF WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

OWNERS OF PROPERTY ARE URGED TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY ENEMY ACTION

The Government of Canada, by Act of Parliament, has set up a Plan of War Risk Insurance against damage to property caused by enemy action—by countermeasures taken against the enemy—by explosions of war munitions handled by third parties.

In terms of general information, it may be stated that the Plan provides a certain limited FREE COMPENSATION for damage to owner-occupied homes and to chattels, but the main feature of the Plan is that owners of most types of property can protect their property by PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE at very moderate rates.

This type of War Risk Insurance is not being sold today by private insurance companies, because of the risk involved. Consequently, the Government has established a national scheme to make it possible for each citizen in Canada to purchase the sense of security that comes from knowing that if his property does suffer war damage (and the war has come much closer to Canada in the last twelve months) he can call on the resources of Canada to help him make good his property loss.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE

The Fire Insurance Agents and Companies of Canada have volunteered to the Government the services of their extensive facilities and personnel, on a non-profit basis, thus avoiding the setting up of the large organization that otherwise would be needed to handle details of this nation-wide Government War Risk Insurance scheme.

**YOUR FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
OR COMPANY WILL GLADLY
SUPPLY COMPLETE DETAILS OF
THIS GOVERNMENT INSURANCE
PLAN.**

**THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED
so that the public may have notice of the
Government War Risk Insurance Scheme.
The information given above is not intended
to be a complete resume of the scheme. Full
information regarding conditions, exclusions,
etc., is available elsewhere.**

FULL DETAILS FROM ANY FIRE INSURANCE AGENT OR COMPANY

TO HOME OWNERS HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHERS

Limited free compensation is provided under the Act for War Damage by enemy action to owner-occupied homes up to \$3,000. Damage to household goods—clothing, furniture, etc.—for those of his wife, up to \$600—for each child under 16, up to \$100—for others, non-householders, up to \$200.

No policies are needed in this classification, but insurance addition to the above amounts may be purchased.

*Ask any Fire Insurance Agent or
Company for complete details.*

NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN CANADA

Sept. 14 to Sept. 19, 1942

THOSE WHO MUST REGISTER

All females born between January 1st, 1918 and December 31st, 1922, inclusive, who are not now in possession of Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 [illustrated below]. Also, all those who have such cards in their possession but who are not employed in insurable employment.

WHERE YOU MUST REGISTER

You must register at your nearest Selective Service Office (formerly the local Employment & Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission), or a location set up for your convenience. If you reside in a rural area, you register at your nearest Post Office.

THE DATE OF REGISTRATION

You may register at any time between Monday, September 14th, and Saturday, September 19th, 1942.

THOSE WHO NEED NOT REGISTER

Inmates of Institutions such as hospitals and mental hospitals and members of religious orders. Those in possession of either of the two Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 (illustrated) and who are now employed in insurable employment.

NOTE: If you are now unemployed, you will be required to register. If you have an insurance book number or registration certificate U.I.C. 411 or 413 which you got when you were previously employed, bring it with you when registering.

ELLIOTT M. LITTLE
Director National Selective Service

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

SS 48

Picobac
It does taste good
in a pipe!
GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

A Permanent Peace

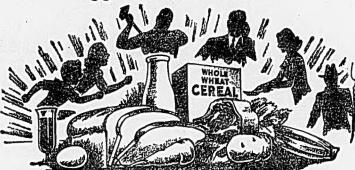
NO MATTER HOW LONG the present war continues, there can be only one outcome. The nations ranged on the side of the democracies have solemnly pledged to continue the struggle until final victory is attained. If the war should be prolonged, there will no doubt be further peace-offerings from the enemy nations, who may ask for an armistice, with a view to a patched-up peace. As the enemy has undertaken to wage a total war, we must the Allied Nations be just as determined to continue the struggle until the final peace is won. There can be no sentimentalism shown when the curtain is rung down on the final act.

There is a school of thought that enunciates the view, that inasmuch as from time immemorial there have always been wars, that this curse of humanity must inevitably continue. Within the lifetime of the present generation we have witnessed two world wars, and it is conceivable to think that we are doomed, either ourselves or our children, to endure another world cataclysm. We are a peaceful people, and as such, why should we be called to defend ourselves from other war-like and predatory nations. We are, however, given to understand from views expressed by prominent statesmen and war leaders that we are now fighting for a permanent peace, and that steps will be taken to make sure that in future the peace will be maintained.

A Policy Needed

The man-power of the British Empire, should act as a strong deterrent to any act of aggression. It would require a permanent policy and a singleness of purpose to attain this much-desired end. One of the lessons we have learned from this war is that no country, no matter how distant from the seat of trouble, can escape from its horrors. The airplane has annihilated distances, and the world has become shrunken in this respect. Isolationism can be likened to the proverbial ostrich who hides his head in the sand to escape his enemies. Our only hope then is for a new and revised League of Nations that will stand the test of time.

Eggs—White Or Brown



THIS MORNING ON MILLIONS OF BREAKFAST TABLES—

Eggs helped to get the families off to a good start for the day, and in millions of homes eggs will continue the good work at lunch and dinner. In varied dress—golden scrambled, poached, on toast, hard or soft in shells, "sunrise up" with ham or hidden away in muffins or dessert—eggs are good for us all.

A "MUST" FOOD

Eggs are one of the "must" foods. Even when budgets are limited, at least three or four eggs a week are needed for each person. If possible, one egg a day for each child and each grown-up is recommended and sometimes two.

WHAT'S IN AN EGG?

Eggs are rich in: Iron—one of the minerals our bodies need. Vitamins A and G. Good quality protein—important for children. They contain also some Vitamin D.

STYLES IN SHELLS

Some people like white shelled eggs while others prefer them brown. The color of the shell is related only to the kind of hen. Leghorns lay white eggs; most other hens lay brown eggs. The color of shell has nothing to do with age, condition or flavor of eggs. Flavor depends mainly on what the hen eats. Grade for grade, white eggs and brown eggs are the same.

YOLKS—LIGHT OR DARK?

Many people think the color of the yolk indicates its "freshness"—the orange ones being older. This is not true for color depends on the hen's food and may vary from light yellow to deep orange and the egg still be of excellent quality.

COOLNESS PREFERRED

Once a good egg, not always a good egg—unless properly cared for. Eggs, like milk, are perishable, and should be kept in a cool place—in your refrigerator, if possible.

THE ART OF COOKING EGGS

High temperatures make egg white tough. Today, the best cook doesn't boil eggs—she steams the eggs in cold water, brings it to a boil, covers, and turns off the heat. The egg should stand in the water for three minutes (soft cooked) and 20-25 minutes (hard cooked).

Scrambled eggs are best cooked in a double boiler, instead of directly over the heat. A moderate oven should be used for such dishes as custards, soufflés, and cakes.

On the vitamin chart, free on postal card request to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, you can further explore the importance of eggs in your diet.

NO MORE PILLS AND POWDERS FOR US...WE'VE DISCOVERED ALL-BRAN!



Says Mrs. William Brady, Pardie, Ontario: "We have no more use for harsh cathartics! When we found out about ALL-BRAN we never had to go back to pills or powders any more. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is certainly the 'Better Way'!"

Why don't you buy KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN? Try ALL-BRAN'S

"Bitter Way" to correct the cause of constipation due to lack of the right kind of fiber in your diet. ALL-BRAN does not work like cathartics. It takes time. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient size packages, or ask for the individual serving pack at the restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 1 Central Navigation School, Rivers, Man. (Air Observers)—
LAC. R. M. Andrew, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. J. S. Auld, Portage la Prairie, Man.
LAC. R. G. Cassidy, Dauphin, Man.
LAC. J. C. Clegg, Brandon, Man.
LAC. A. E. M. Dawson, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. C. L. Fairbholm, McLeod, Alta.
LAC. W. G. Gray, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. W. W. Jackson, Pine Falls, Man.
LAC. C. M. Kuty, Elbow, Alta.
LAC. H. P. Laskovski, Gleichen, Alta.
LAC. L. Lestor, Saskatoon, Sask.
LAC. J. L. Lestor, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. S. L. Louitt, Lethbridge, Man.
LAC. G. Mackinnon, New Westminister, B.C.
LAC. M. Oberly, Red Deer, Alta.
LAC. J. P. O'Farrell, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. J. Perry, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. G. Pipe, Manitoba, Man.
LAC. R. Purdy, Prince Albert, Sask.
LAC. J. R. Ross, Lethbridge, Alta.
LAC. J. H. Rich, Camrose, Alta.
LAC. G. R. Schneider, Brandon, Alta.
LAC. M. Shulter, Ingle, Man.
LAC. D. F. Swift, Calgary, Alta.
LAC. J. Valastin, Brandon, Sask.
LAC. J. W. Vining, Brandon, Man.
LAC. H. M. Wyke, Crossfield, Alta.
LAC. E. J. Zinck, Badwood, Alta.
LAC. E. J. Stevenson, Vegreville, Alta.

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irvin

A suit of battle dress, as the only uniform available to a soldier, can be expected to last six months. It is due out by the issue of a cotton drill uniform in the summer the length of time before replacement becomes necessary is lengthened by a few weeks. When, in addition, a soldier is issued with a "walking out" uniform to wear in the fall and winter months the battle dress can be expected to last at least nine months.

What is all that about? You ask. Just that when you are clothing or equipping an army you think of durability, utility, and the public purse. The main idea is to give each soldier everything he needs—but nothing more than that.

Which is a good target for us soldiers in the Individual Citizen's Army to aim at. In other words, let's buy only what we need and preserve what we have.

There are many organizations in the Army charged with seeing that soldiers have everything they need, that they take care of what they have and that what is no longer usable for its primary purpose is salvaged for some other use.

We have dealt, from time to time, with the Ordnance Corps, the "Q", or Quartermaster-General's branch and the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps but so far we haven't gone down to the housekeepers of the different units yet.

These "housekeepers" are the Quarter-Master sergeants. There are two varieties, Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeants and Company Quarter-Master Sergeants. I nearly forgot the top man, the Quarter-Master who is the responsible commissioned officer in each unit.

The unit organization is: Quarter-Master, a commissioned officer, who is usually a captain; R.Q.M.S., a warrant officer, second class and a Squadron, Battery, or Company Quarter-Master Sergeant who is the senior non-commissioned officer of the company ranking next below the Company Sergeant-Major.

These men function as a supply service for the unit and are responsible for obtaining all arms, clothing, equipment and rations for the men in their care. But, and this is a big "but", they are also responsible for the care, maintenance and return of those articles or for a satisfactory explanation of clearance of them.

Thus through this chain of responsibility, the people's purse is watched, care is taken of the people's property used or worn by the soldiers and provision is made—through the chain of responsibility—for the collection and return to the Salvage Branch, R.C.O.C., of used or worn articles that can be repaired or otherwise salvaged.

If it's good enough for the Army, it's good enough for the taxpayer." That would be a good motto for us to adopt. Then, conversely, "if it's not good enough for the taxpayer, it's not good enough for the Army," must be true, too.

That refers to material things. As regards the preservation and conservation of material things the Army can show the rest of us the way.

A full record of everything issued is kept in the Company and Regimental Quarter-Master's store. That record shows just when Pte. John Canuck was issued with his coat or his battle-dress or his boots. It records the loss by Pte. Canuck of any of his equipment—and passed that information to the Paymaster so that deductions can be made.

Do we do that in our homes?

In other words are we taking enough care of what we have to enable us to play our part in blocking the infiltration of inflation forces? Or are we rushing off to the store to buy something we don't need because the style has changed—or because we just plain want it?

I heard an indignant citizen (female) say the other day that she saw dresses in a window that "certainly had not been simplified." Sure! Why not? There are still many retailers who have clothes in stock that were manufactured before the simplification orders were made. Are these to be wasted?

These are the things we must guard against. Turn that spare money for a new suit or coat into War savings, or save it for war taxes—in other words, do as the army does, make what you have last by taking care of it, by buying carefully in the first place.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has stated emphatically that the rationing of clothes is not imminent. But that does not mean we should go on buying sprees.



Kellogg's
RICE KRISPIES
SWEET & CRISPY

SO CRISP THEY C-R-A-C-K-L-E IN CREAM!

"Rice Krispies" is a registered trademark of Kellogg Company of Canada Limited, for its brand of oven-popped rice. Get some today.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

NECESSITY: A BLESSING

The best teacher one can have is necessity.—La None.

Necessity will teach a man, however slow he be, to be wise.—Euripides.

Necessity is always the first stimulus to industry, and those who conduct it with prudence, perseverance, and energy will rarely fail.—Smiles.

Necessity of action takes away the fear of the act, and makes bold resolution the favorite of fortune—Quares.

Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, or happiness without godliness.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good, because its virtues are not understood; Yet many things, impossible to thought, Have been by need to full perfection brought.—Dryden.

HAD TO EXPLAIN

Mrs. Newell: "Henry, I thought you told me that your bank loaned money on notes."

Mr. Newell: "So it does, dear. Why?"

Mrs. Newell: "Well, it doesn't. I sent the maid down there with a note telling them I wanted to borrow \$100 and they wouldn't give it to her."

Even though their lungs are removed frogs are able to continue living, as they can take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide through their skins.

FEMALE WEAKNESS

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve many of the physical and nervous feelings due to monthly menstrual disturbances, it helps to restore the natural tones of "dim cult days." Made in Canada.

Freshness

and
Flavor

WHEN SANDWICHES ARE TO BE PREPARED FOR LUNCHES, PICNICS OR GUESTS, WRAP THEM IN A SHEET OF PRESTO WAXED TISSUE TO RETAIN THEIR FLAVOR AND TO KEEP THEM FRESH AND MOIST.

Presto
PACK

WAXED TISSUE PAPER

IS IN A SELF-SERVING PACK, WHICH HANGS ON THE WALL, SERVING YOU A GENEROUS SIZED SHEET OF WAXED TISSUE PAPER AT EACH PULL.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL

ENJOY
THE FINER FLAVOUR OF
OGILVIE OATS

They Taste Better
They ARE Better



IF IT'S
"OGILVIE"
IT'S
GOOD!

42-21
THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

MRS. MINIVER

Adapted From The
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Picture

By HALSEY RAINES

CHAPTER II.

Carol Beldon looked prettier than ever, in her latest frock, at the Sailing Club dance that evening. When she passed by the table where Clem and Kay Miniver were sitting, she was going away.

The weeks sped by. The news from the Continent was distinctly disturbing, but most Kentish Englishmen, of upper, lower and middle class alike, regarded it not too pessimistically, as a stormy night in the world did not seem to affect their spirits. Certainly there could not be another war so soon after 1918—not really another major conflict. And the only doubt was, "Is it over?"

"My darling," said her husband, after the first update, "it's hard, but you wouldn't care to have a son who didn't want to fight for his country."

"Mrs. Miniver," she said, holding a handkerchief to her lips. "His country?" she echoed.

"What's Poland got to do with us?"

"You mean it doesn't matter how much other people suffer so long as you don't get involved?"

"I don't say that," returned his wife. "I'm all mixed up—thinking of Vin. But we didn't want this, and perhaps they didn't want it either."

"Mothers, perhaps, feel that way," answered Clem, "but not many sons. The system doesn't allow for that."

Police protection.

At that very moment, a waiter approached the table, and sat down. Carol took it wondering, opened it and read: "May I see you for a moment alone?" I am waiting on the oil boat landing, Vincent Miniver."

"A secret?" asked Mrs. Miniver, as though she had known it.

"I suppose it is," answered Carol. "Will you please excuse me?"

Carol was standing with folded hands and solemn mien as Clem approached.

"Miss Beldon," he began, "I don't want you to think I'm going back on anything I said this afternoon, but I did express myself a bit emphatically. I hope you'll excuse me."

"The secret's really nothing to excuse," said Carol. "Everyone's entitled to his mode of expression. Besides, I was in the wrong anyway." The sound of dance music swept down with the breeze, and she added: "I must get back. I promised this tango."

Vin felt an odd clutching fear. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said. "There's so much I wanted to talk to you about."

"You don't dance?" asked Carol pointedly.

"Well, yes, I do," said Vin awkwardly. "But I've rather given it up. I mean, frankly, is this a time for frivoity?"

"Is this a time to lose one's sense of humor?" asked Clem.

Ten minutes later, the Minivers, glancing casually across the dance floor, were astonished to see their sociological son dancing, quite oblivious to everything, with Lady Beldon's granddaughter. When the

couple parted, at the end of the evening, and Carol announced that she had to leave on a visit to Scotland the next morning, Vin asked permission to walk home. He could not analyze his interest in this girl of a different lineage, but he felt a sense of frustration at the news that she was going away.

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Lady Beldon, who had little use for the maneuverings of Downing Street. With the Minvers the situation was different, for Clem had immediately volunteered for river police duty, and co-operation need not be sought out.

The first drill was scheduled for that evening. As the family had gathered in the cellar after trying vainly to console Gladys for the call to duty of her fiance, Horace, a stomping was heard above. Hurrying to the door, Clem found Foley there. He was rugged up with tin hat and canvas coat, and announced that the house was showing a light. Rushing to the cellar like an alert bird dog, he pounced on a chair and put his flashlight on a grating just below the ceiling. "There he pulled over a wooden case to cover it."

"There!" he cried. "That fixes it. It's those tiny cracks that can do the damage! One man lightin' a cigarette in the room stands out like a beacon. The light goes up. One little crack in the light might lead the 'ole German Air Force straight to this house!"

Vin hurried away from the scene of Mr. Foley's dress review to see if he could get a message to the Beldon home. He felt a closer bond with Carol, than ever before, although it had scarcely been delineated in actual words. When he had left her home, however, he had dismissed her for the first time, and when he reached his own home he had arrived at a personal decision. His mother had expected it might come, but at least not so suddenly.

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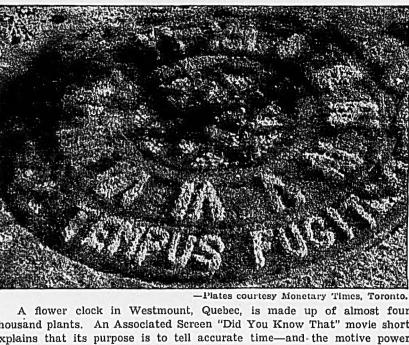
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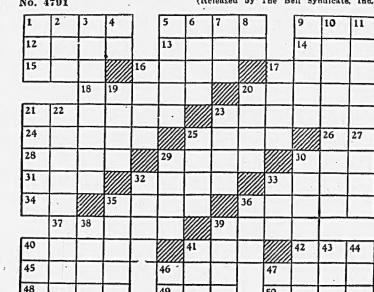
DID YOU KNOW THAT:



A flower clock in Westmount, Quebec, is made up of almost four thousand plants. An Associated Screen "Did You Know That?" movie short explains that its purpose is to tell accurate time—and the motive power is supplied by parts from an old Ford car!

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

17 Entrance to a Buddhist temple
18 Sheet of glass
9 To disfigure
12 Clumsy
13 Wohlraum
14 Part of "to be"
15 Skill
16 To boast
17 Solo
18 Chief of the Jims
19 Light refractor
20 Light
21 Coat with hairs
23 To welcome
24 Picture
25 Malayan cat
26 Siberian river
27 Apple
28 The nail
29 Greek letter
31 Plaything
32 Famous
33 Auxiliary
34 White
35 Common
36 Peat
37 Entrances to a Buddhist temple
38 Persian sit
39 Holder of prize-awarding committee
41 Immature
42 Animal's foot
43 Greek war
44 Moocasian
45 Serf
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Answers to
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Men of 30, 40, 50

PER, VIM, VIGOR, Subnormal. Try. Oysters, Oysters, Oysters. Contains dainties, stimulants, oyster elements—also a special ingredient—salt for only \$1.00. Try this aid to health and vitality today. For sale at all good drug stores.

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CARTAGE



D. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Linseed Elevators Association

Tough or damp grain is like the fat in the soil you can get it off the bin, the feeders, the feeders with tough grain will be in a tough (1) position, this year. Due to the con-
gestion in public storage, accommo-
dations for grain storage are extremely limited or entirely lacking.

The volume of tough grain is likely to be increased this year as a result of the more general use of combines, particularly by the many experienced operators who may start harvesting before the crop is ready.

The following suggestions are re-
produced from a circular issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. They have equal significance for Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers.

To Avoid Loss from Tough Grain

Allow grain in stock or swath to become thoroughly dry after a rain or heavy dew before threshing or combining.

Allow standing grain to become fully ripened before straight combining.

Wet, early crops should be swath before combining. Straight combining such crops adds to the moisture content of the threshed grain.

Farm Storage Suggestions

Wet seed and other foreign material should be removed by cleaning before final storage.

The larger the bin, the greater risk of spoilage.

Where grain must be stored on earth or concrete floors, a foot of straw covered with a sheet of waterproof paper will assist in preventing spoilage. (Avoid use of thin paper.)

Avoid leaky roofs. Exclude drifting snow.

Where labour permits, grain too moist to be threshed may often be stacked and carried over satisfactorily to thresh at a later date.

There are no practical ways of drying tough grain on the farm.

Further particulars on farm storage of grain may be had by writing to your Provincial Department of Agriculture.

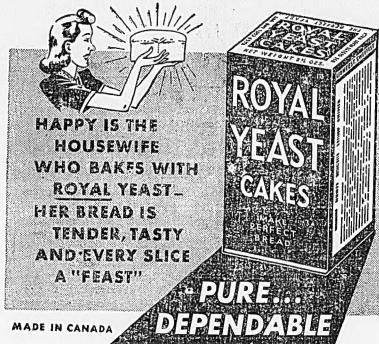
WANTED — Clean Cotton RAGS 15 cents per lb.
Cooley's Garage

FOR SALE

For Sale — a BARN—
reduced in price.
Apply to Mrs. V. Lee

FOR SALE

i PIANO—Solid Oak Case
in excellent condition at
Bargain Price.
Apply to Advance Office



DORA WATSON

Miss Dora Agnes Watson, 29 of 213 9th St. N. W., died in hospital Monday following a brief illness.

Born in Prince Albert Sask., she came to Calgary as an infant 28 years ago.

She was secretary to Lt. Col. J. H. Tomlinson, of the Red Cross, for four years, and was employed by the Royal Bank of Vulcan and Champion for three years. She was a member of the Pro-Cathedral church.

Surviving are her mother, Mrs. Ag Watson of Calgary, her father Mr. W. Watson of Chinook; two sisters, Mrs. Krogstad of Vancouver, and Mrs. S. Perkins of Calgary.

Funeral services were conducted on Thursday by Rev. W. E. Herbert.

The Chinook district had quite a heavy rain on Wednesday night, this will delay harvesting operations for a few days. Next week combining will be general throughout the district, several fields have been headed already, and a lot of wheat and oats are in the stock. Flax is ripening rapidly, a considerable acreage has been seeded in the Chinook district this year.

THE NEW INCOME TAX

PART I - As it Affects

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS

1. Question: WHO MUST PAY?

Answer: All persons in receipt of incomes over \$660 single—or \$1200 married.

2. Question: WHAT FORMS DO YOU HAVE TO FILL OUT?

Answer: Unless you are single, without dependents, and not making payment for allowable personal savings (item 1D), you should file Form TD-1 with your employer. Otherwise, he will deduct the amount provided by the Table of Tax Deductions for a single person without dependents or personal savings.

If $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of your income comes from salary or wages, you must file your 1942 Income Return by 30th September 1943. If your income is not over \$5,000, including not over \$100 from investments, you will file Form TD-Special; otherwise you will file Form TD-Special, otherwise you will file Form TD-1 (item 2 above).

The Table is designed to collect about 90% of the tax on your salary or wages, leaving a balance of not more than 10% in most cases, (plus tax on your other income, if any), to be paid with your Income Return to be filed in September 1943.

If your salary or wages are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of your income, you must pay tax on your other income by compulsory instalments. (See Part II below).

3. Question: WHEN AND HOW IS YOUR TAX COLLECTED?

Answer: Your employer is required by law to make deductions from your salary or wages on account of your 1942 tax during the period September 1942 to August 1943. Each deduction must be the amount provided by the official Table of Tax Deductions for your earnings of pay, and family status and personal savings as declared on Form TD-1 (item 2 above).

The Table is designed to collect about 90% of the tax on your salary or wages, leaving a balance of not more than 10% in most cases, (plus tax on your other income, if any), to be paid with your Income Return to be filed in September 1943.

If your salary or wages are less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of your income, you must pay tax on your other income by compulsory instalments. (See Part II below).

4. Question: WHAT CONSTITUTES TAXABLE INCOME?

Answer: Your income is made up of your full salary or wages before any deductions whatsoever, plus living allowances, gratuities or bonuses (including part of living bonus) and the value of meals, lodgings, quarters or supplies, etc., given you by your employer. It also includes such receipts as interest and dividends, rents (after taxes, repairs, etc.), royalties and annuities. From your total income you deduct payments (up to \$300) into certain types of employees' superannuation or pension funds, charitable donations, 10% of your income and medical expenses over 5% of your income (maximum—\$400 single, \$600 married, plus \$100 for each dependent up to four), to find the amount of your taxable income.

5. Question: HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY?

Answer: (A) Normal Tax—(whichever rate is applicable is applied to the full amount of

A booklet entitled
"YOUR 1942 INCOME TAX"
will be available shortly
at offices of Inspectors
of Income Tax.

your taxable income from the first to the last dollar.

(1) Single—
with taxable income between \$660 and \$1800—7%
with taxable income between \$1800 and \$3000—8%
with taxable income over \$3000—9%

(2) Married (or equivalent status)—
with taxable income over \$1200—7%
with taxable income over \$3000—8%

(3) Dependents—tax credit for each—\$28

(B) Graduated Tax—

(1) On first \$660 of taxable income—No Tax.
• 30% on next \$100 15% on next \$1,000
33% on next \$100 60% on next 7,000
17% on next 1000 61% on next 10,000
41% on next 1500 70% on next 20,000
45% on next 1500 73% on next 20,000
10% on next 3000 80% on next 30,000
85% on excess over \$100,000

(2) Married (or equivalent status)—tax credit—\$150

(3) Dependents—tax credit for each—up to \$100

(C) Surplus—4% on investment income over \$1500 without exemptions.

(D) Tax Credit for Personal Savings—

You may deduct from the savings portion of your tax (item 6) 1942 payments on account of—

(1) an "approved employee" (or trade unionist) superannuation, retirement or pension fund;

(2) premiums on life insurance policies issued prior to 23rd June 1942 (if issued after that date ask your insurance company or Inspector of Income Tax);

(3) annuity or savings policies not payable without substantial loss or forfeiture; and

(4) principal payments on a mortgage or other agreement of sale existing prior to 23rd June, 1942, on one residential property;

provided (a) they do not exceed the savings portion and (b) receipts are produced for the payments when filing your Income Return.

(E) National Defense Tax—

This tax does not apply after 31st August, 1942. The deduction made during January to August 1942 apply as a payment on account of your 1942 tax.

6. Question: HOW MUCH OF YOUR TAX IS SAVINGS?

Answer:

(1) Single—the lesser of
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ the total of your Normal Tax,
Graduated Tax and Surplus; or
(b) 8% of your taxable income (maximum \$800) plus 1% for each dependent (maximum \$100 for each).

(2) Married (or equivalent status)—the lesser of

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ the total of your Normal Tax,
Graduated Tax and Surplus; or
(b) 10% of your taxable income (maximum \$1000) plus 1% for each dependent (maximum \$100 for each).

You will get back the savings portion of your tax which you actually pay, plus 2% interest, after the war.

7. EXAMPLES OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE ON 1942 EARNED INCOME

(after allowing for National Defence Tax actually deducted Jan.-Aug. 1942)

1942 INCOME	SINGLE—NO DEPENDENTS		MARRIED—NO DEPENDENTS		MARRIED—2 DEPENDENTS	
	TAX INCLUSIVE SAVINGS	TAX ONLY	TAX INCLUSIVE SAVINGS	TAX ONLY	TAX INCLUSIVE SAVINGS	TAX ONLY
\$ 750	\$ 45.30	\$ 14.75	—	—	—	—
1,000	57.67	17.20	167.20	\$ 55.60	25.66	\$ 1.16
1,300	299.20	17.20	167.20	167.20	174.88	67.40
2,000	507.46	147.16	464.13	167.20	338.13	103.13
3,000	921.40	684.40	784.40	484.40	595.04	260.86
4,000	1,407.73	1,087.73	1,231.06	831.06	1,041.73	361.73
5,000	1,894.67	1,491.67	1,711.33	1,211.33	1,532.00	927.00

PART II - As it Affects

PERSONS OTHER THAN SALARY and WAGE EARNERS

(Such as business or professional men, investors, and persons on commission)

1. PAYMENTS—You must pay your 1942 income tax by quarterly instalments beginning on the fifteenth day of October 1942. Remittance Form T-7-B Individuals, to Inspector of Income Tax at once in September.

2. RETURNS—You file your 1942 Income Return on Form T-1, on or before the thirtieth day of April 1943.

NOTE—Items 1, 4, 5 and 6 of Part I also apply.

IF YOU ARE AN EMPLOYER paying any person on a daily, weekly, monthly or any other basis, it is your responsibility to deduct Income Tax instalments from the salaries or wages you pay, commencing with the first pay period beginning in September, 1942. You must deduct 10% of your employee's income on each pay period, or the pay-day. There are severe penalties for failure to deduct or remit. If you are in doubt as to your obligations to deduct, communicate with your Inspector of Income Tax at once.

DOMINION OF CANADA - DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

INCOME TAX DIVISION

COLIN GIBSON,
Minister of National Revenue

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

C. FRASER ELLIOTT,
Commissioner of Income Tax